

# **Challenges to the “Concert” System:**

**The 1820s-1830  
Revolutions**

# An Evaluation of the Congress of Vienna

- 4 The Congress of Vienna was criticized for ignoring the liberal & nationalist aspirations of so many peoples.
- 4 The leading statesmen at Vienna underestimated the new nationalism and liberalism generated by the French Revolution.
- 4 Not until the unification of Germany in 1870-71 was the balance of power upset.
- 4 Not until World War I did Europe have another general war.



# The “Concert” of Europe System Established through meetings

- 4 The principle of collective security was established.  
Their goal was to define and monitor the status quo-**'PRINCIPLE of INTERVENTION'**

\*Led by Quadruple Alliance of Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia

- The Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle [1816]-Quad alliance agreed to stop occupying France and add to concert of Europe
- The Congress of Troppau [1820]-outbreak of revolutions in Spain and Italy-revolts against Bourbon kings assigned at C of V. Pg 631, 632 map

# The “Concert” of Europe System Established through meetings

- 4 The principle of collective security was established.
- 4 BRITAIN WOULD NOT AGREE TO SEND ARMIES - so the following two Congresses only included armies of Austria, Prussia, Russia
  - The Congress of Laibach [1821]-sent Austrian troops to Naples restored Ferdinand 1
  - The Congress of Verona [1822]-authorized France to invade Spain to to crush revolt against Ferdinand VII



# Congress of Verona





# 19<sup>c</sup> Conservatism-Congress of Vienna

- 4 Conservatism arose in reaction to liberalism & became a popular alternative for those who were frightened by the violence unleashed by the French Revolution.
- 4 Early conservatism was allied to the restored monarchical governments of Austria, Prussia, France, and England.
- 4 Support for conservatism:
  - Came from the traditional ruling class.
  - Also supported by the peasants.
- 4 Supported by **Romantic writers**, conservatives believed in order, society and the state, faith, and tradition.



# Characteristics of Conservatism

- 4 Conservatives viewed history as a continuum.
- 4 The basis of society is organic, not contractual.
- 4 Stability & longevity, not progress and change, mark a good society.
- 4 The only legitimate sources of political authority were God and history.
  - They rejected the “social contract” theory.
- 4 Conservatives believed that self-interests do not lead to social harmony, but to social conflict.
  - Denounced individualism and natural rights.
- 4 To conservatives, society was hierarchical.

# Repression in Central Europe

## 1) German Confederation

- 38 sovereign states
- Liberal and national movements in the German states
- Burschenschaften movement, student societies for a free, united Germany, 1817-1819

2)Austrian stagnation-because of Metternich's control of multi-ethnic Empire—held together by dynasty, civil service, military, Catholic Church-remember Habsburg Legacy of Catholicism and dynasty control

# Repression in Central Europe

3) Prussia-still absolutist under Frederick William III (Hohenzollern Family)

Reforms-elimination of serfdom, expansion of schools, conscription for the army, town councils

Still-no legislative assembly or representative government

# 19<sup>c</sup> Latin American Independence Movements



# Latin American Revolutions

1. When Napoleon deposed the Spanish king in 1808, placing his brother Joseph on the throne, some colonial leaders cited ancient Spanish law to declare that the removal justified the shift of sovereignty back to the people. Increasingly, authority was seized to hold in trust until the true king, Ferdinand VII, could be restored to power. Radicals, however, regarded the conditions as an opportunity to throw off the authority of Spain.

# Latin American Revolutions

Under the leadership of **Simón Bolívar** in the north, the territories of **Venezuela**, **Colombia**, **Peru**, and **Bolivia** were freed from Spanish control between 1810 and 1824.

In the south, **José de San Martín**, operating from already independent **Argentina**, freed **Chile** in 1818. Under Bolívar, Gran Columbia (**Venezuela**, **Colombia**, and **Ecuador**) was created for the purpose of establishing a single powerful state in South America. It did not work and by 1830 both **Venezuela** and **Ecuador** had fallen away.



# Latin American Independence

- 2. With the French approaching Lisbon, the British spirited away King João VI in 1808 to the Portuguese colony of **Brazil**. When João was summoned back to Portugal after the war, he left behind his son Pedro who took the lead as the sentiment for independence developed.
- When **Brazil** declared independence in 1822, Pedro I (1822-1831) was crowned emperor. As discontent over his rule increased, Pedro was deposed in 1831. He was replaced by his five year old son Pedro II who would rule **Brazil** after a series of regencies until overthrown in 1889.

# Latin American Revolutions

- Radicals seized the opportunity for independence in **Buenos Aires** in 1810 and by 1816 the city and the outlying provinces had formed the United Provinces of the River Plate, the basis for the **Argentine** state.
- After a struggle with **Brazil** over adjoining territory in the northeast, the state of **Uruguay** was created in 1828 as a buffer.

# Latin American Revolutiona

- 4. **Mexico** became independent in 1821 led by Hidalgo-(a priest)-following a conservative rebellion that was driven by fears of the consequences of a liberal revolution occurring in Spain. Like **Brazil**, **Mexico** established a monarchy in 1822 but it collapsed in 1823. Brought into the newly independent **Mexico** was central America.
- They separated themselves in 1823 as the United Provinces of Central America The United Provinces disintegrated in 1838 into five separate republics- Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rico, Nicaragua

# Latin American Revolutiona

- 5. In 1791 during the French Revolution the slaves in **Haiti** rebelled against their masters. Led by Touissant L'Overture. Napoleon sent troops in 1799 to restore colonial order but weakened by disease, the French army was defeated. On January 1, 1804, the colony was proclaimed independent. Off and on, the Haitians controlled the whole island until 1844 when the **Dominican Republic** won its independence.

# British Involvement

- BRITAIN discouraged the interference of Quad so they could have access to all of Latin America for investment and trade.
- Hoping for a partnership with the United States.
- Great Britain would dominate the Latin American economy-mining, wheat, tobacco, wool, sugar, coffee, hides
- Exporting raw materials-Importing finished products-same pattern as before

# MONROE DOCTRINE

- In 1823 President James Monroe warned the Europeans against any attempts to regain their former colonies in the Americas. Would use force if necessary.
- Agreed that British ships would keep a European force out.
- The US would benefit from exports.

# Revolutionary Movements in the Early 19<sup>c</sup>





# Greek Independence



*Greece on the Ruins of  
Missolonghi by Delacroix, 1827*

- 4 The “Eastern Question”
- 4 1821-Greeks revolted against Ottoman Rule-Nationalism
- 4 1827 → **Battle of Navarino**
  - Br, Fr, Rus destroyed the Ottoman-Egyptian fleet.
- 4 1828 → Rus declared war on the Otts.
- 4 1829 → **Treaty of Adrianople**
- 4 1830 → Greece declared an independent nation [**Treaty of London**].





Wallachia & Moldavia

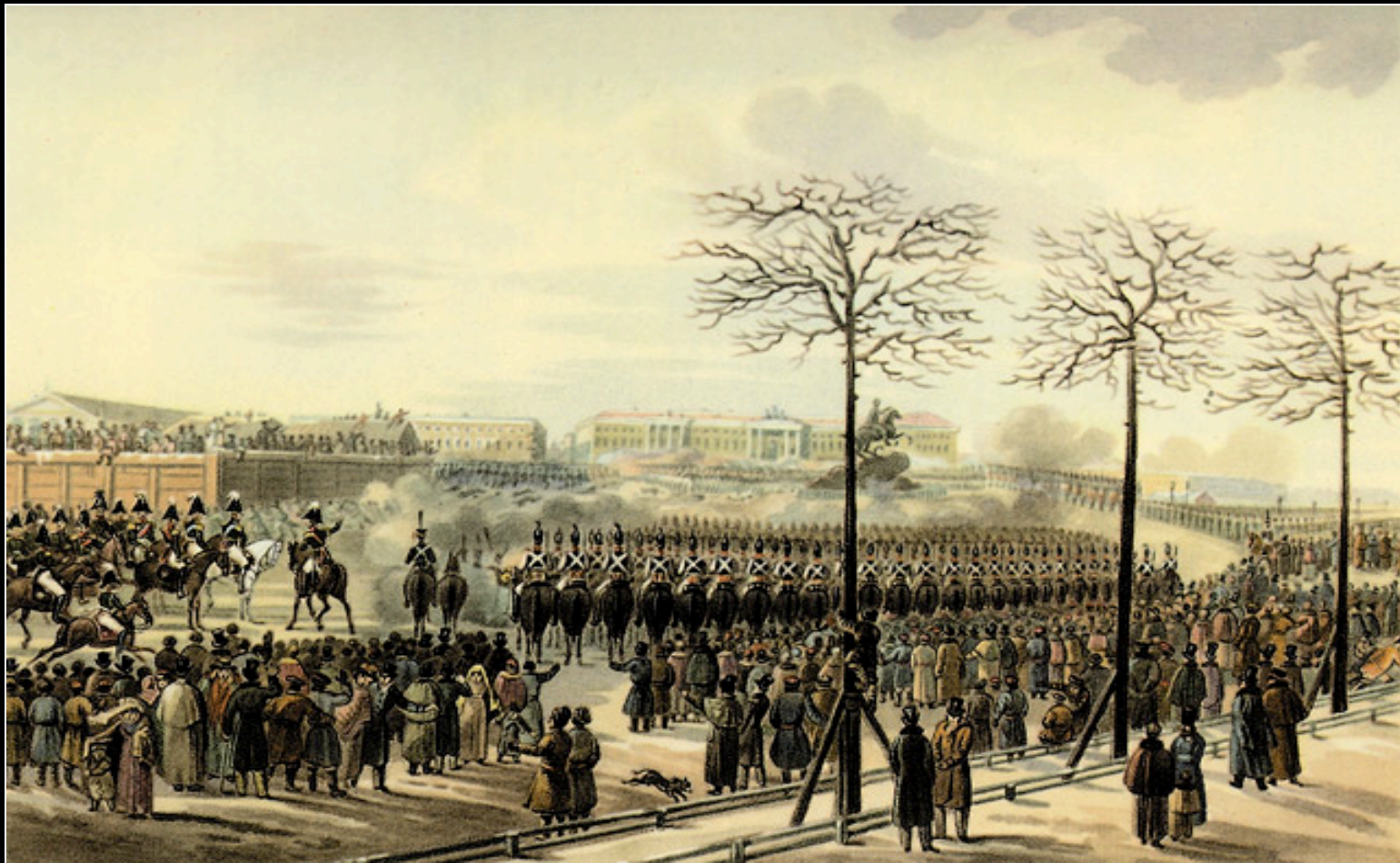
## Independence Movements in the Balkans

# Greek Revolution - 1821





# The Decembrist Uprising – Russia-1825



# The Decembrist Revolt, 1825

- 4 Russian upper class had come into contact with western liberal ideas during the Napoleonic Wars.
- 4 Late November, 1825 → Tsar Alexander I died suddenly.
  - He had no direct heir → dynastic crisis
    - Constantine → married a woman, not of royal blood.
    - Nicholas → named by Alexander I as his heir before his death.
    - Russian troops were to take an oath of allegiance to Nicholas, who was less popular than Constantine [Nicholas was seen as more reactionary].
  - December 26, 1825 → a Moscow regiment marched into the Senate Square in St. Petersburg and refused to take the oath.

# The Decembrist Revolt, 1825

- 4 They wanted Constantine.
- 4 Nicholas ordered the cavalry and artillery to attack the insurgents.
  - Over 60 were killed.
  - 5 plotters were executed.
  - Over 100 insurgents were exiled to Siberia.
- 4 Results:
  - The first rebellion in modern Russian history where the rebels had specific political goals.
  - In their martyrdom, the Decembrists came to symbolize the dreams/ideals of all Russian liberals.
  - Nicholas was determined that his power would never again come into question → he was terrified of change!

# The Decembrist Revolt, 1825

- Tsar Nicholas would create a secret police to squash any opposition
- NO revolution in Russia during his reign
- He was called the "Policeman of Europe" because of his willingness to use Russian troops to crush any rebellions.

# The Decembrist Uprising - 1825



Nicholas I

4 Autocracy!

4 Nationalism!



# The 1830 Revolutions





# France: The “Restoration” Era (1815-1830)

- 4 France emerged from the chaos of its revolutionary period as the most liberal large state in Europe.
- 4 Louis XVIII governed France as a Constitutional monarch.
  - He agreed to observe the **1814 “Charter”** or Constitution of the Restoration period.
    - Limited royal power.
    - Granted legislative power.
    - Protected civil rights.
    - Upheld the Napoleon Code.



**Louis XVIII (r. 1814-1824)**

# The “Ultras”



The Count of Artois,  
the future King Charles X  
(r. 1824-1830)

- 4 France was divided by those who had accepted the ideals of the Fr. Revolution and those who didn't.
- 4 The Count of Artois was the leader of the “Ultra-Royalists”
- 4 1815→ **“White Terror”**
  - Royalist mobs killed 1000s of former revolutionaries.
- 4 1816 elections
  - The Ultras were rejected in the Chamber of Deputies election in favor of a moderate royalist majority dependent on middle class support.

# France: Conservative Backlash

- 4 1820→the Duke of Berri, son of Artois, was murdered.
- 4 Royalists blamed the left.
- 4 Louis XVIII moved the govt. more to the right
  - Changes in electoral laws narrowed the eligible voters.
  - Censorship was imposed.
- 4 Liberals were driven out of legal political life and into illegal activities.
- 4 1823→ triumph of reactionary forces!
  - Fr troops were authorized by the Concert of Europe to crush the Spanish Revolution and restore another Bourbon ruler, Ferdinand VII, to the throne there.

# King Charles X of France (r. 1824-1830)-

## 4 His Goals:      **Louis XVIII brother**

- Lessen the influence of the middle class.
- Limit the right to vote.
- Put the clergy back in charge of education.
- Public money used to pay nobles for the loss of their lands during the Fr Revolution.

## 4 His Program:

- Attack the 1814 Charter.
- Control the press.
- Dismiss the Chamber of Deputies when it turned against him.
- Appointed an ultra-reactionary as his first minister.



# King Charles X of France

(r. 1824-1830)

4 1830 Election brought in another liberal majority.

## 4 July Ordinances

- He dissolved the entire parliament.
- Strict censorship imposed.
- Changed the voting laws so that the government in the future could be assured of a conservative victory.



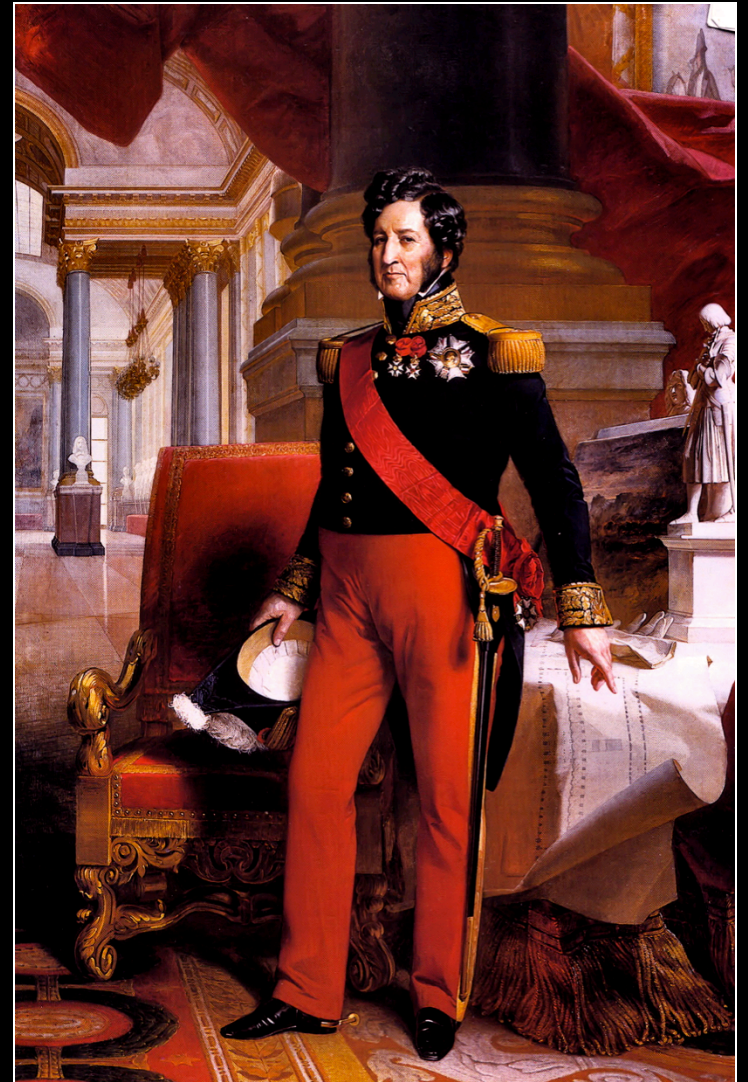
# *To the Barricades → Revolution, Again!!-Les Miserables*



Workers, students and some of the middle class call for a Republic!

# Louis Philippe → The “Citizen King”

- 4 The Duke of Orleans.
- 4 Relative of the Bourbons, but had stayed clear of the *Ultras*.
- 4 Lead a thoroughly bourgeois life.
- 4 His Program:
  - Property qualifications reduced enough to double eligible voters.
  - Press censorship abolished.
  - The King ruled *by the will of the people, not by the will of God*.
  - The Fr Revolution's tricolor replaced the Bourbon flag.
- 4 The government was now under the control of the wealthy middle class.



(r. 1830-1848)



# Louis Philippe → The “Citizen King”



A caricature of  
Louis Philippe

- 4 His government ignored the needs and demands of the workers in the cities.
  - They were seen as another nuisance and source of possible disorder.
- 4 July, 1832 → an uprising in Paris was put down by force and 800 were killed or wounded.
- 4 1834 → **Silk workers strike in Lyon** was crushed.
  - Seething underclass.
  - Was seen as a violation of the status quo set down at the Congress of Vienna.



# Chamber of Deputies-Legislature

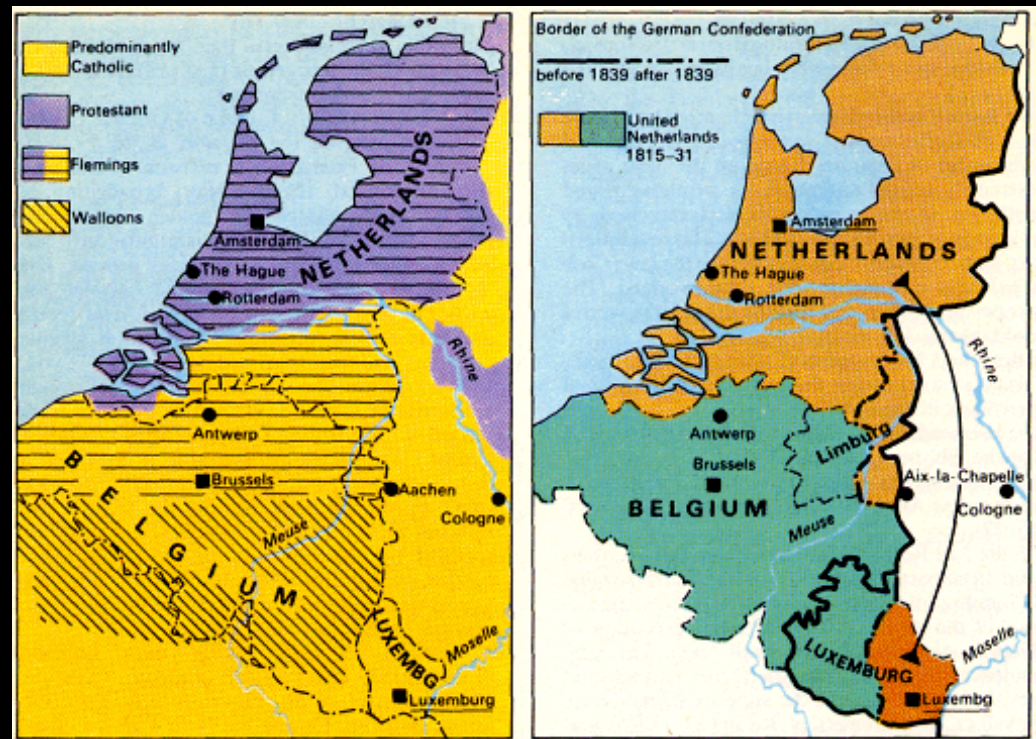
2 Groups emerged

-The Party of Movement led by Adolphe Thiers favored ministerial responsibility , active foreign policy, limited expansion to new voters(franchise)

-The Party of Resistance led by Francois Guizot-believed France had reached the perfect form of government needed no further changes. This party would dominate the legislature and cooperate with Louis-Philippe

# Belgian Independence, 1830

- 4 The first to follow the lead of France.
- 4 Its union with Holland after the Congress of Vienna had not proved successful.
- 4 There had been very little popular agitation for Belgian nationalism before 1830 → seldom had nationalism arisen so suddenly.
- 4 Wide cultural differences:
  - North → Dutch → Protestant → seafarers and traders.
  - South → French → Catholic → farmers and individual workers.



# Belgian Revolution - 1830





# A Stirring of Polish Nationalism - 1830

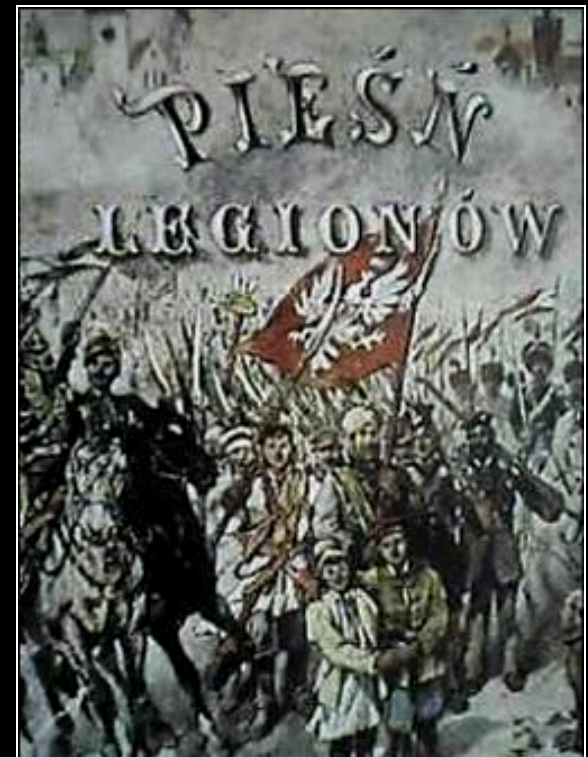


# A Stirring of Polish Nationalism - 1830

- 4 The bloodiest struggle of the 1830 revolutions.
- 4 The Poles in and around Warsaw gain a special status by the Congress of Vienna within the Russian Empire.
  - Their own constitution.
  - Local autonomy granted in 1818.
- 4 After Tsar Alexander I dies, the Poles became restless under the tyrannical rule of Tsar Nicholas I.
- 4 Polish intellectuals were deeply influenced by Romanticism.
- 4 Rumors reached Poland that Nicholas I was planning to use Polish troops to put down the revolutions in France and Belgium.
- 4 Several Polish secret societies rebelled.

# A Stirring of Polish Nationalism - 1830

- 4 Had the Poles been united, this revolt might have been successful.
  - But, the revolutionaries were split into moderates and radicals.
- 4 The Poles had hoped that France & England would come to their aid, but they didn't.
- 4 Even so, it took the Russian army a year to suppress this rebellion.





# Europe in 1830



# The Results of the 1820s-1830 Revolutions?

1. The Concert of Europe provided for a recovery of Europe after the long years of Revolution and Napoleonic Wars.
2. The conservatives did NOT reverse ALL of the reforms put in place by the French Revolution.
3. Liberalism would challenge the conservative plan for European peace and law and order.
4. These revolutions were successful only in W. Europe:
  - Their success was in their popular support.
  - Middle class lead, aided by the urban lower classes.
5. The successful revolutions had benefited the middle class → the workers, who had done so much of the rioting and fighting, were left with empty hands!
6. Therefore, these revolutions left much unfinished & a seething, unsatisfied working class.